

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
CHRIS H. KURTZ, President
Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip B. Collins, John B. Williams, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD:
CHRIS H. KURTZ, Chairman
P. H. WEALEY, Executive Editor
JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager

Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Subscription Terms:
By carrier, DAILY ONLY, six cents. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, DAILY ONLY, one month, twenty-five cents; THREE MONTHS, seventy-five cents; SIX MONTHS, one dollar and twenty-five cents. All subscriptions payable in advance.

Notice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Entered at the Philadelphia Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS \$8,814.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

When discouraged with your little part, reflect that it is one of the rivulets that would be no rivers and that the rivers make the sea.

Regulate, But Do Not Outlaw the Jitneys

THE people of Philadelphia are not hostile to the Rapid Transit Company. They want to give it a fair deal and they want it to give them a fair deal.

In the statement to Councils relative to jitneys, it is pointed out that the transit company's property "is seriously threatened by a form of competition which represents no capital, pays no wages, owes no duties to the public, but which carries on a catch-as-catch-can business in fair weather, taking from the transit company, which must at all times bear the burden of the transportation problem, that portion of the business in which there is a profit, namely, the short rider."

To permit them, however, to roam the streets at will, unregulated and irresponsible, would be the worst sort of folly. Not only is the transit company entitled to some protection against wild competition, but the public also may logically object to an orgy of these vehicles, blocking the main highways and rendering the traffic problem acute.

It is obvious that quick measures must be taken to put the jitney business on a reputable basis, to regulate it and exact from it some stability, financial and otherwise. Just what form the regulation should take and what the ultimate place of the jitney in transportation is, are subjects for discussion. The main thing now is to devise some plan. It will be experimental, but that cannot be helped.

Chicago Has a Mayor

THE voters of Chicago made no mistake when they elected William Hale Thompson Mayor last spring. He is evidently a man with a proper appreciation of his responsibilities.

No other kind of man would have had the nerve to assemble the disputants in the street railway strike and then lock them in a room until they had agreed to resume the operation of the street cars and to settle their differences without inconveniencing the whole city. It is reported that he used force to prevent the president of the traction company from leaving the room. The report is credible. The resumption of street car traffic was of enough importance to justify all the force that it was in the power of the Mayor to use.

Martial Amenities

THE human beast still has some kindliness in him, despite war's demoralization. It may take a threat of reprisals to bring England to her senses in the matter of her absurd treatment of the German submarine crews as a new and sinister variety of prisoners of war, something close to indicted murderers. But Germany has struck a note of genuine respect for fellow humanity in the erection of a monument at Noyers, dedicated in both German and French, to the soldiers of victors and vanquished who fell at the crossing of the Meuse. A few more such memorials to two "Fatherlands" would do much to lay the vicious anger which this "war of defense" has raised.

Uses of Submarines Limited

THE submarine is a raider, not a fighter. So far as it is from destroying the value of battleships and other surface ships that are not in months has a war vessel been the victim of a submarine, except in isolated instances when the presence of the invulnerable was unsuspected. Not only have the English been able to prevent the destruction of their naval ships and reduce the loss of commercial vessels to a minimum, but they have actually transported hundreds of thousands of troops to the Continent without the loss of a single transport or a single life. The submarine is deadly when it can sneak up on an unsuspecting enemy. It is especially powerful at night, and in the daytime it is impotent in the face of a vigilant enemy.

The submarine, nevertheless, is an excellent defensive agent, for the very vigilance which it requires of the enemy reduces ap-

THE CITY AND ITS EMPLOYEES

Combining Lunch and Education. A Check-Cashing Reform—An Employees' Conference Committee. Municipal Pension Systems.

(The author of the following article, a leading authority on matters pertaining to municipal science and progress, presents a number of suggestive facts as to the consideration which one great city is giving its employees. Large private corporations are devoting more and more attention to what is generally called "the human element" in business, and the movement seems to have reached the city governments. What is being done by one municipality in the way of meeting its problems and enhancing its efficiency is of real interest and value to the people of other municipalities.)

By CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

UNDER the present administration in New York city much important work is being done for the welfare of the city's employees. In the first place, the Sinking Fund Commission has passed a resolution allotting space in the Municipal Building for a lunchroom for the women employees of the city.

It has provided for two stated meetings, which is a double precaution against a technical blockade of action. It has, in a word, met the situation, as it now presents itself, in the manner desired of it.

What remains to be done is entirely formal. Councils has reiterated and reaffirmed its contract. It is irrevocably dedicated to the beginning of construction work this summer. It is with relief that the people see the barriers to the great enterprise melting away.

At last real rapid transit seems to be actually in sight.

Councils Arranges for Stated Meetings

THE program of Councils, as evidenced by its action yesterday, appears to be to stand by its contract with the people and permit the beginning of subway construction this summer.

It has provided for two stated meetings, which is a double precaution against a technical blockade of action. It has, in a word, met the situation, as it now presents itself, in the manner desired of it.

What remains to be done is entirely formal. Councils has reiterated and reaffirmed its contract. It is irrevocably dedicated to the beginning of construction work this summer. It is with relief that the people see the barriers to the great enterprise melting away.

Co-Operation Is Not Intervention

PERHAPS a careful study of the situation created by the landing of 600 marines in Mexico to protect an American colony that is menaced by the Indians in the Yaqui Valley may suggest some way out of the complications across the border. The marines are not intended to attack any of the wings of the revolutionary party fighting for possession of the government of the country.

They are intended to co-operate with the Villa commander in that part of Mexico in suppressing an outbreak of the Yaqui Indians. That is, they are to assist in policing a certain section of the country with the consent and assistance of the revolutionary leaders there. The police protection is to be extended to American citizens, but the Mexican citizens will also profit by the restoration of order if such restoration is possible.

There are precedents for such co-operation. John Hay established the most distinguished one when he suggested that American troops be sent to Peking during the Boxer insurrection to "assist" the wily old Dowager Empress in restoring order in the Chinese capital and in preventing the Boxers from murdering Americans and other foreigners. It takes a statesman to discover the right word to describe a necessary process of government.

Married Men at the Front

ENGLISHMEN with families agreed some time ago to enlist if their services were needed. The request for such pledges may or may not have been made to test the war spirit of the nation, but the married Englishmen responded, if not with enthusiasm, certainly with a determined purpose to see the thing through, now that the issues are drawn.

The unmarried men, however, are not so patriotic. Home-makers who gave their wife or being called to the colors, and there is a widespread feeling of contempt for those bachelors who are remaining at home in comfort instead of responding to the general summons.

The bachelor usually has none but himself to care for. He can talk war with a feeling that if it comes and he should enlist no women and children will be left in need when he is gone. But no married man with any sense of his responsibilities will urge his nation into war unless there is grave cause.

The Out-door Cure

THIS week a man who has spent his life in banking offices starts on a 10,000-mile canoe trip. Up the Hudson to Albany, through the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes and westward until some inland stream shall have taken him half his distance, a lone man in the fraillest of boats conquering days of grueling work against head currents, spinning along through favorable water with an exhilaration only second to the whole conception of the trip.

And all for what? His eyes. He must have a year in the open to save his sight. Very few of us can afford the time or the cost of a hundredth part of such a trip, and few, indeed, are fortunate enough to pay their way, as this man will do, with articles for a sporting magazine. But the out-of-doors holds a cure for all of us, mental as well as physical, and it will render it up on easy terms, if only we seek it out.

The manufacturing jewelers are persuaded that if jewels were called necessities instead of luxuries their business would boom.

THE CITY AND ITS EMPLOYEES

Combining Lunch and Education. A Check-Cashing Reform—An Employees' Conference Committee. Municipal Pension Systems.

(The author of the following article, a leading authority on matters pertaining to municipal science and progress, presents a number of suggestive facts as to the consideration which one great city is giving its employees. Large private corporations are devoting more and more attention to what is generally called "the human element" in business, and the movement seems to have reached the city governments. What is being done by one municipality in the way of meeting its problems and enhancing its efficiency is of real interest and value to the people of other municipalities.)

By CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

UNDER the present administration in New York city much important work is being done for the welfare of the city's employees. In the first place, the Sinking Fund Commission has passed a resolution allotting space in the Municipal Building for a lunchroom for the women employees of the city.

It has provided for two stated meetings, which is a double precaution against a technical blockade of action. It has, in a word, met the situation, as it now presents itself, in the manner desired of it.

What remains to be done is entirely formal. Councils has reiterated and reaffirmed its contract. It is irrevocably dedicated to the beginning of construction work this summer. It is with relief that the people see the barriers to the great enterprise melting away.

Councils Arranges for Stated Meetings

THE program of Councils, as evidenced by its action yesterday, appears to be to stand by its contract with the people and permit the beginning of subway construction this summer.

It has provided for two stated meetings, which is a double precaution against a technical blockade of action. It has, in a word, met the situation, as it now presents itself, in the manner desired of it.

What remains to be done is entirely formal. Councils has reiterated and reaffirmed its contract. It is irrevocably dedicated to the beginning of construction work this summer. It is with relief that the people see the barriers to the great enterprise melting away.

Co-Operation Is Not Intervention

PERHAPS a careful study of the situation created by the landing of 600 marines in Mexico to protect an American colony that is menaced by the Indians in the Yaqui Valley may suggest some way out of the complications across the border. The marines are not intended to attack any of the wings of the revolutionary party fighting for possession of the government of the country.

They are intended to co-operate with the Villa commander in that part of Mexico in suppressing an outbreak of the Yaqui Indians. That is, they are to assist in policing a certain section of the country with the consent and assistance of the revolutionary leaders there. The police protection is to be extended to American citizens, but the Mexican citizens will also profit by the restoration of order if such restoration is possible.

There are precedents for such co-operation. John Hay established the most distinguished one when he suggested that American troops be sent to Peking during the Boxer insurrection to "assist" the wily old Dowager Empress in restoring order in the Chinese capital and in preventing the Boxers from murdering Americans and other foreigners. It takes a statesman to discover the right word to describe a necessary process of government.

Married Men at the Front

ENGLISHMEN with families agreed some time ago to enlist if their services were needed. The request for such pledges may or may not have been made to test the war spirit of the nation, but the married Englishmen responded, if not with enthusiasm, certainly with a determined purpose to see the thing through, now that the issues are drawn.

The unmarried men, however, are not so patriotic. Home-makers who gave their wife or being called to the colors, and there is a widespread feeling of contempt for those bachelors who are remaining at home in comfort instead of responding to the general summons.

The bachelor usually has none but himself to care for. He can talk war with a feeling that if it comes and he should enlist no women and children will be left in need when he is gone. But no married man with any sense of his responsibilities will urge his nation into war unless there is grave cause.

The Out-door Cure

THIS week a man who has spent his life in banking offices starts on a 10,000-mile canoe trip. Up the Hudson to Albany, through the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes and westward until some inland stream shall have taken him half his distance, a lone man in the fraillest of boats conquering days of grueling work against head currents, spinning along through favorable water with an exhilaration only second to the whole conception of the trip.

And all for what? His eyes. He must have a year in the open to save his sight. Very few of us can afford the time or the cost of a hundredth part of such a trip, and few, indeed, are fortunate enough to pay their way, as this man will do, with articles for a sporting magazine. But the out-of-doors holds a cure for all of us, mental as well as physical, and it will render it up on easy terms, if only we seek it out.

The manufacturing jewelers are persuaded that if jewels were called necessities instead of luxuries their business would boom.

STORIES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Anecdotes Illustrative of Traits of Mind and Character of the Corsican Conqueror Who Met His Waterloo One Hundred Years Ago Today.

A YEAR of great events was the year 1815—from the battle of New Orleans to the formation of the Holy Alliance. In that period came the Hundred Days, Waterloo and the complete reshaping of the map of continental Europe. Napoleon landed on French soil on the first day of March, on his return from Elba. Today is the centenary of the battle of Waterloo. The following anecdotes of Napoleon Bonaparte have been collected from various sources:

Perhaps the purest passion of his life was his youthful dream of freeing Corsica from the clutch of the government that was educating him. In moments of the greatest peril, he could not listen unmoved to any words that reminded him of Corsica. And in these last desolate years on St. Helena, he could still smell, he said, the sweet scent of the Corsican hillsides, the fragrance of the tangled underbrush that the winds carry far out to sea.

The boy was leaving Corsica, but not its influence. He had been in France but a few weeks when some French lads told him that the Corsicans were cowards. Fire flashed in the boy's eyes as he replied that if the French had been four to one, they would never have beaten down the Corsican resistance. They had triumphed because they were ten to one.

"But you had a good general, Paoli," said his teacher.

"Yes, sir," was the lad's answer. "I should like to grow up to be like him."—"From Bonaparte," by Job and Montorgueil.

Bonaparte in London

The Adelphi, which is being largely rebuilt, possesses a plausible claim to have been the London residence of Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Matthews, grandfather of the comedian, James Colman, a centenarian denizen of Leicester Square, and several Strand tradesmen, all declared that they remembered meeting "the Corsican usurper" during a five weeks' visit he paid to England. These authorities agree that he lodged in George street, Adelphi, but differ whether the year was 1791 or 1792.

The supposed Napoleon "passed most of his time in walking through the streets." Hence, perhaps, his marvelous knowledge of London, which used to astonish many Englishmen. He occasionally took his cup of chocolate at a coffee house opposite Northumberland House, where "he occupied himself in reading," and "preserved a taciturnity provoking to gentlemen in the room."—"From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Before his coronation the marshals had created a few months before came to pay him a visit, all gorgeously arrayed. The splendor of their costumes, in contrast with his simple uniform, made him smile. I was standing at a little distance from him, and as he saw that I smiled also, he said to me in a low tone:

"It is not every one who has the right to be plainly dressed."

Presently the marshals of the army began disputing among themselves about the great question of precedence. Their pretensions were very well founded, and each enumerated his victories. Bonaparte, while listening to them, again glanced at me.

"I think," said I, "you must have stamped your foot on France, and said, 'Let all the vanities arise from the soil.'"

"That is true," he replied, "but it is fortunate that the French are to be routed through their vanity."—"From 'Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat."

DECATUR'S SPIRIT

From the New York Sun. To the Sun it seems that the spirit which armed Decatur and commissioned him to free America from the exactions of the Barbary States; the spirit that refused to accept European precedent in dealing with the corsairs of northern Africa; the spirit that broke for us and for the world the oppressive yoke after and stronger nations had long borne patiently; was a good, an excellent spirit. It was the American spirit, and if it does not live today the nation that Decatur represented has failed of its mission, regardless of its remarkable expansion, its vast increase in population, and its unprecedented growth in its material possessions and power.

RUSSIA'S VAST AREA

Russia lacks only ten longitudinal degrees of stretching half way round the earth, and possesses one-sixth of the land area of the planet. Russia's Asiatic possessions are 40 times as great as those of Japan, even since the new Asiatic boundary followed the Russo-Japanese War. The variety of Russia's resources makes the empire second only to the United States as the greatest food-producing country in the world. The Russian nations is mineral wealth and timber supply.

NO NEED OF A DENTIST

Having washed his face and hands, he picked his teeth very carefully with a boxwood toothpick and then brushed them for some time with a brush dipped in opiate; went over them again with fine tooth powder and rinsed his mouth with a mixture of brandy and fresh water. "It was to these minute precautions that he attributed the perfect preservation of all his teeth, which were beautiful, strong and regular. During the whole of his reign he never appeared to have had recourse, except for scaling, to Dubois, his surgeon dentist, borne on the list for 5000 francs, and a recipient of a gold traveling case, the instruments in which were for the exclusive use of the Emperor."—"From 'Napoleon at Home,' by Frederic Mason.

LOYAL TO THEIR NATION

There is no Swiss race. There is no Swiss language. The people of Switzerland are German, French or Italian in race and language. But in patriotism they are all Swiss. Of the 26 cantons 15 are German, 5 are French and 6 are Italian. Incidentally it may be mentioned that 12 of the cantons are strongly Protestant and 10 strongly Catholic. Yet there is absolute national unity. Switzerland stands solidly and harmoniously for Switzerland. The German Swiss of Schaffhausen are not for Germany; the French Swiss of Geneva are not for France; the Italian Swiss of Ticino are not for Italy; and this is in spite of the fact that these outlying cantons are almost surrounded by Germany, France and Italy, respectively. Racial ties and ties of language may be strong, but the ties of patriotism are much stronger.

In some respects the status of the United States is similar to that of Switzerland. There is no United States race, no United States language. Many United States citizens are of

YOU BET HE GOT IT OVER



AS TO INSULTS

From the Boston Globe. The quotation, "No gentleman would insult me; none other can," is credited to John Quincy Adams, who is said to have made the reply when he was told that a man had spoken to him so rudely that he ought to send a challenge to a duel, and it is said also to have been used by Senator W. H. Seward, in a debate growing out of the assault upon Senator Sumner by Preston Brooks, in 1856 and 1857, but it is pointed out that the quotation, "A moral, sensible, well-bred man will not affront me, and no other can," is to be found in William Cowper's "Conversation."

A PLEDGE

From the Springfield Republican. And let the Italian, swear once more never to make peace separately. Taking this pledge rather often may do no harm.

BETWEEN

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Lloyd-George says England's problem is twofold—it has the enemy in front and the shirker behind.

BALLAD OF KING'S TRIUMPH

"Call me my minstrel," said the king, "And let him sing a glee. For I have won this summer day A mighty victory."

"Between the tides of dawn and dusk Upon a field I stood And saw my gallant swords drink deep Of body and of blood."

"So bid my merry minstrel in, With lute and silver thong, And let him to my staid sword And sheathe it in a song!"

The minstrel came, an ancient man, And smote a splendid chord: "Oh, gallant is the victory And mighty is the king!"

"At dawn he rode with all his knights Into a virgin field, And dusk the blood of honest men Was stained upon his shield."

"And in the houses of his foes A thousand leagues away, The hearts of women blen and broke Upon a summer's day."

"What song is this?" the monarch cried, "What sorrow dost thou sing?" "Why, only of the victory That crowned my lord the king!"

The minstrel smiled a fleeting smile, And smote a splendid chord: "Oh, gallant is the use of arms And mighty is the sword!"

"For on this day a greening field Was won at crimson cost; And what the gods of war have gained The loves of men have lost."

"And many a heart of friend and foe Has broken on this day, And thousand stars and women weep, A thousand leagues away!"

"Then cry the triumph to the stars And let the heavens ring! For gallant is the victory! And mighty is the king!"

—Dana Burnet, in N. Y. Evening Sun.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS
John Hyams & Lella McIntyre
HOBELER ENSEMBLE, LADY BEN HELI, BURTON HOLMES TRAVELETTE, JAMES DIAMOND AND RUBY BRENNAN; OTHERS.

GLOBE
MARKET AND JUNIPER
THE MOONSTONE
Based on 'Widie Collins' Famous Novel

Stanley
MARKET ST. ABOVE 15TH
P. C. T. U. B. S.
HABEL DAWN
AS CHARLIE
In Adaptation "GAMBLER'S ADVOCATE"
Children's Program Every Saturday 10 A. M.

FORREST—Last Week ALL 25c
TWO DAILY 2-15 and 8-15
Natural Color Life-Size Motion Pictures
WITH FIGHTING FORCES OF EUROPE

WOODSIDE PARK
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
FREE ADMISSION
TO PATRONS OF PARK TROLLEY

GARRICK LAFAYETTE 10c, 15c, 25c
WEEK 11 to 13
THRO CENTRAL AFRICA
ALSO UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL FIGHTING FORCES
NIXON'S ALL LEWIS & CO. IN "THE GRAND CHASE & CO." MANUEL ROY
Today 7-8 P. M. LAUGHING PICTURES
CROSS KEYS
VAUDEVILLE
WOODSIDE PARK
THE TIME, THE PLACE, AND THE GIRL
TROCADERO
THE ORIGINAL GLEN